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and that with their aid clearer and more consistent explanations of economic phenomena than those now current can be attained, will his definitions be accepted. He is too good an economist not to be impatient to subject his conceptions to this final test. In this treatise they have rendered good service on the skirmish line. Let us hope that the time may not be long delayed when they will be brought to bear on the central citadel of the problem of distribution in a second volume on Capital and Income in which all will be explained which is here taken for granted.

HENRY R. SEAGER.

Columbia University.

Forbes-Lindsay, C. H. *America's Insular Possessions.* Two volumes.

Pp. 560 and 566. Price, \$10.00. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company, 1906.

These two volumes, handsomely bound, and copiously illustrated by well-selected photographic reproductions of unusual clearness and interest, contain a number of dissertations in the general style and form of Stoddard's Lectures. They offer, concerning each of the American possessions treated, a little history usually referring to the romantic period, a little physical geography, a little anthropology, a little politics, and a little of anything and everything. If they were furnished with maps, they would constitute a useful guide-book. If they had been based a little more on personal observations they would have been good books of travels. As they stand, they are a useful work of reference for the reader who has never visited the islands and who has not read their history, nor studied their present conditions in the current reports. To bring together in so small a compass so much that is likely to interest the "general reader," and at the same time to commit so few and so relatively insignificant errors is an achievement. If the scholar in anthropology, the historian or the expert on modern colonial administration is not aroused to enthusiasm by the book, it is his fault perhaps in knowing too much, rather than that of the work before us.

It is, in a way, characteristic of the work that its title is "America's Insular Possessions," although the volumes include a story of Panama; that the preface says "the following pages treat of the American possessions abroad;" although no word is said of Alaska. The title, the preface and the contents are no more contradictory than many of the subsequent statements. The pages of text which intersperse the excellent photographs, are drawn from readily available sources, with only the scantiest and most meager of unidentifiable references. The contradictions and many repetitions arise from using these different sources without reconciling them. The covers are richly emblazoned with coats of arms which the contents do not describe nor identify and which will not be readily recognized save by one erudite in heraldry. The generally excellent pictures are not always true to their legends. For example, the picture in Volume II, p. 110, of the alleged "head hunter" an "Igorot chieftain (sic) of Neuva Vizcaya" is full of incongruities. Since when have the Igorots had chieftains? Again at p. 126

some Amoy coolies are labeled Chinese Mestizos. But possibly these are errors which will trouble only the ethnologist. An occasional slip in translations as when "del Excmo. Ayuntamiento de Manila" is rendered "his (sic) excellency, the *ayuntamiento*" (p. 115) betrays an ignorance of the elementary ideas of Spanish administration.

Despite these minor defects and the brevity and "scrappy" character of the descriptions, the work will be of value and of interest to those who have no time or inclination to plow through the larger literature and study the reports now so abundant relating to our possessions *ultramar*. It will be well nigh indispensable to those newspapers, magazines and journals which require a ready source for illustrations and sketches of our colonial possessions. But so brief, encyclopedic and from the scholar's point of view obscurely condensed are the descriptions that no detailed review is possible. Discussion of views presented, when the "views" are primarily bald statement of facts, well-known and universally admitted, is impossible. Hence this review can do no better than conclude with a general summary of the contents. Beginning with an historical essay on the Great Antilles, the work then treats of Porto Rico, Guam (a somewhat far cry from the former), Hawaii, and Panama. The second volume takes up the Philippines.

So far as opinions on the current problems of the great questions of colonial administration are given at all, the work "stands pat" with the present American administration.

With all its possible weaknesses and omissions, from the point of view of historical, economic and sociological science, the work is nevertheless the most comprehensive general treatise on some of our outlying possessions in relatively small space and for the "general reader" that exists in the English language.

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Hobhouse, L. T. *Morals in Evolution*. Two Vols. I, pp. xviii, 375; II, vii, 294. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1906.

These volumes are "a study in comparative ethics." Indeed the reader's first question is: Why is not the title "The Evolution of Ethics," for this is just the subject discussed. The next thing to impress the reviewer is the coincidence that two such comprehensive studies in this field should appear so closely together. The other is Westermarck's "Origin and Development of Moral Ideas," reviewed in the November, 1906 number of THE ANNALS. The points of approach are different, and in a measure the aims are different, but of necessity both works must cover the same ground in part. Dr. Westermarck's book appeared too late to be of service to the author, but it compelled him to insert a defense of his position relative to the punishment of crime, for his attitude squarely opposes the vindictive element supported by Westermarck.

The plan of the author is simple. He is seeking to describe as ac-